

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776. A small watch, winds up in the back, and screw in one part of the dial plate; the John Deards, London, No. 16. It will bring the said watch to me shall receive five pounds reward, and if offered for sale it shall be sold for 16 X JAMES MAWF.

OLIS HEAD QUARTERS, 31 July, 1776. The benevolent people of this city, and counsellors earnestly requested to send all the old linen of the other old linen, they can conveniently send to Mr. Richard Tootell. Their donations received (with thanks) either at the doctor's office or at the military hospital shop, on the hill, where the free-school was formerly and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and roots, tormentil and calamus, are pure-wine country sassafrasilla, if clean, split into Dog-wood berries, which must be dried and cured in the shade; when dried, they will appear of a dark red, if black they will not answer the purpose. R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776. TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY. A MAN, who understands waiting and can write a good hand. Such a good character, may hear of a place, encouragement will be given, by the printer hereof. 23

SEE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN and one penny per pound for the Printer hereof. 25

Annapolis, October 10, 1776. CONVENTION of this province have thought proper to pass a resolve, that no LOAN-OFFICE be put in suit for interest before the 1st day of January in arrears are requested to take no further indulgence will be given. JOHN CLAPHAM, WILLIAM EDDIS.

on Saturday the 21st day of December, 1776.

00 acres of valuable land, lying in the part of Anne-Arundel county, joining on where I formerly lived: This land is well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and flax there are also 140 acres of fine meadow land to any in this province, six acres of cleared, well set with timothy grass, water and now rents for 21. a year. There is an orchard, and ground enough cleared to plant of corn the ensuing summer. Its good neighbourhood, is about 2 1/2 miles landing, about 15 miles from Ellicott's about 23 from Bladensburg: There is a fine view of the land before the day of sale, by Capt. Benjamin Washfield, who lives near the said land, and whose name will be made known on the day of sale. John Dorsey, son of Joshua, on Elkridge, subscriber, 9 JOHN WAYMAN.

posed to sale to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of December next to the last will and testament of John deceased, 100 acres of land, lying in Talbot county, near the River Neck, near the ferry, with a large garden-house, with all other houses suitable to bearing orchards thereon. The sale to be made by James Benes, land. MARY YOUNG, Executrix.

public sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of next (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the selling-house of the late Mr. Benjamin at West-River, for bills of exchange, or current money, at an exchange to be upon on the day of sale, 200 of healthy NEGROES, consisting of women and children, among whom are several who are good lawyers. All paid to the estate of Benjamin Harrison are to be made immediate payment; those who have desired to make them known to SAM. HARRISON, SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

George's county, November 10, 1776. A horse or stolen from the subscriber, living in the quarter blooded, about fourteen hands white spot on her withers about 2 1/2 inches; the trots and gallops and has been late. She has a small tall, low neck, her mane is on her neck; she is low in flanks, and it when taken away; she has no perceptible heat. Any person who apprehends the rogue, so that the owner may get her, shall receive five pounds reward; if strayed, she shall be paid by THOMAS GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Lee laid a complaint before the lord mayor against capt. Rofs, who was one of the persons that brought home the Yankee privateer, and assaulting him on the Royal exchange, by running a fist in his face, and saying, that that was not a proper place to settle the matter, &c. which made it become the matter in danger of his life; where-

(XXXII YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No 1639)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1776.

L I S B O N, July 30.

WE have received a confirmation of the advantages gained by our troops in the Brazils; but as these hostilities were committed before the orders from the court were arrived, it is presumed they will not disturb the measures taken by the court of Spain and our's, to adjust the differences in an amicable manner.

Letters from Cadiz say, that they are getting ready for sea six ships of the line, and that there is an order to raise 20,000 men.

Letters from Spain, by the way of Genoa, confirm that they were equipping, with all possible haste, by order of that court, several men of war at Cadiz and Carthage, and that a great number of troops and warlike stores were sending to these ports for embarkation. Other letters from Spain, by the same channel, announce moreover that, on the breaking up of a great council, held in the king's presence, a courier had been dispatched to his Catholic majesty's ambassador at Lisbon; but it is not known whether orders are sent him to leave that court, or to protest against all that the Portuguese have committed in South-America. Moreover they have received information at Genoa, that the court of Lisbon had ordered six regiments to embark immediately for America.

A camp has been already traced here for the Russian troops; we also know that 1400 chaffeurs of Lithuania have already received their last orders to march for this city.

It is also reported, that several thousand Austrians are to enter Poland, under the command of general Barco, but the nearer the time of the national dyet approaches, the more it is feared it will be an unhappy era for the republic.

It is assured that the Russian troops in this kingdom will be reinforced and supported by those of Vienna and Berlin. The Austrians have already, it is said, received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, under the orders of general Barco.

L O N D O N, August 3.

It has been suggested, that a certain great company will shortly make a fresh application to government, by reason of the confusion of their accounts, and the perplexed state of their finances: should this be the case, it is asserted, that some new regulations in their charter government will once more take place.

The Roebuck sloop of war went up the Delaware river to water, and having run aground, about 40 armed row-galleys attacked her; she fired, sunk four, and the rest made off. The commander dispatched an excoeur for the Liverpool, which lay at a short distance from that place, and in the interim started his water casks, and got off, when running aground again, about 30 row-galleys, better armed and manned, attacked her with more apparent vigour than the former; but she poured to close and hard upon them that they all sheered off, and so were perceived sinking, but could not reach the shore. Bravo! Bravo!

By a letter from capt. Bellew, who is now on the Virginia station, we are informed, that 7000 men are actually in arms in that province in favour of government, and only are in want of a regiment or two of regulars to head them to Philadelphia. (Another swimming)

On the 27th instant, the 15th and 28th regiments landed on a peninsula, at the mouth of the river; but the enemy not chusing to shew themselves, the general, after reconnoitering the country, reembarked them. A few days after, the 27th and 33d regiments went up the river, and dispossessed the rebels of a post they had at that place, called Brunswick. They took a few prisoners, and had one man killed; after executing this business, they returned to the ships with a considerable supply of 20 bullocks. On the 15th instant, the 15th, 28th, 33d, 37th, and 54th regiments landed, and encamped near a demolished post opposite to our shipping: the 54th is encamped on the opposite shore, and the 46th is still on board. Part of the rebels are within two or three miles of us, but their strongest post, their chief dependence, is at Wilmington, about twenty miles from hence.

Yesterday Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice of Massachusetts, who lately went from that to Halifax, and since arrived here, was introduced to his majesty.

The court of France is at this time negotiating a treaty of commerce with the states of Holland; an article of which, the subjects of the latter are to enjoy many benefits arising from some particulars of exclusive trade, which perhaps may not prove quite agreeable to the other maritime powers of Europe.

A late premier once intimating to lord Bute that something capital must be done by way of taxation, his lordship immediately replied, by a tax upon knaves and fools. I would propose such a tax with all my soul (replied the minister) if I did not know it would be powerfully opposed by both of us.

upon the lord mayor granted a warrant for apprehending the said capt. Rofs, that he may be brought to justice. The dispute began about some letters that had been intercepted.

Orders have been dispatched to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and to the commander in chief there, to put that kingdom in the best posture of defence without delay, and to execute the laws for disarming Roman catholics with great strictness; as advice has been received of an intended descent upon that country.

Since my last arrived at Spithead a transport from America; came home in her major Tupper, of Portsmouth division of marines, who immediately set out for London. Upon being asked what news, he answered, very good news, but said no more.

Monday came into the harbour, a transport from America with sick and wounded soldiers.

Yesterday morning, the remains of the officers and soldiers of the 65th regiment, that suffered so much at Bunker's-hill, were landed at Portsmouth from the Renown transport.

Lieut. col. Campbell, who is taken prisoner by the Americans, is esteemed one of the best engineers in the service.

It is said, that his majesty has given a place to the youngest son of lord George Germaine, a child of five years old, the income of which is 800l. per annum.

When the parliament meets, it is expected by the public, that all the papers, respecting the American war, will be demanded.

David Hume, Esq; Dr. Smith, and Sir James Stewart, have all given the king their opinions, that if a reconciliation does not speedily take place with America, that country is lost.

The account of the safe arrival of the West Indian men in the provincial ports, has quite dispirited the underwriters, as they had hopes that they might have been met with by some of our frigates and retaken.

By a gentleman just arrived from Paris, the answer which lord Stormont had just received from that court, was the talk at all the English ruelles, and other places where the company dared talk politics, and it is said to be as follows: lord Stormont, according to his instructions, repeatedly demanded of the French minister the cause and intent of their armaments both by sea and land; to which he for some time received evasive answers, yet such as seemed to breathe the spirit of peace; however being lately further instructed to demand a categorical answer, he was told, "that as the French court had always remained silent in regard to putting familiar questions whenever Great-Britain thought proper to increase her armaments, it was but handsome on the part of Great-Britain to observe the same silence; that his lordship had already received what the French court thought a proper answer; to which, and to which alone, they must then refer him."

The moment ministry received intelligence of general Howe's landing on Staten-Island, orders were sent out, that he should immediately leave that place, and if his brother had joined him, that they should sail together to Philadelphia; however, it is more than probable, a decisive stroke will be struck before they can possibly reach the army.

We are credibly informed, that the unprovided debt already incurred, and to be incurred by the expiration of the year 1776, under the heads of navy, victualling, army, and ordnance, will exceed eight millions sterling. The transport service alone, it is affirmed, amounts to the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds per month. Judge ye proprietors in the funds where this will shortly end.

A correspondent informs us, that in consequence of a late resolution of the cabinet, warrants of a peculiar nature are soon to be issued, for the purpose of apprehending several Americans, who were well known to have taken an active part against government. In consequence of which a gentleman from New-York has retired to some part of France. Some others, who have lately lost vessels, laden with powder and military stores for the use of the congress, intend also in a few days to set out for the continent. There are several other persons of less consequence from America who, we are told, have either already removed from London, for the benefit of their healths, or intend, very soon, to take a tour to some distant part of the country.

Six small ships are now fitting out in the river, as privateers to cruise about the windward passage, in order to protect the homeward-bound Jamaica ships.

The king of Prussia, ever willing to establish himself as a maritime and commercial power, has ordered several vessels to be fitted out at the port of Embden, on board of which are to be sent some commissioners with further instructions for the use and assistance of Mr. Bolts, who is gone to establish a Prussian settlement in the East-Indies.

News of the utmost importance is now hourly expected from the American continent; government wait for it with trembling expectation, and the balls and bears in Change-alley are making their necessary arrangements, in order to take the benefit if possible, of the first advices.

common sense, to be deemed as a declaration of war. Sir Gilbert Elliot tended with certain qualifications to the same opinion, but the timid counsels of lord Mansfield prevailed; and orders were dispatched to lord Stormont to negotiate in the old strain.

After the above deliberation, the king told Mr. Wedderburne what was going forward and asked his opinion; he gave it for no violent measure—but at all events to be prepared for the worst, by having a stout squadron of ships of the line ready at Spithead, which he thought the only means of avoiding a war; from a conviction that France will not engage in one if she finds us properly armed.

The king had a conversation with lord Sandwich on the state of the fleet, in consequence of the above representation; but what the result of it was is not known. That great officer has all along declared, that he could have 20 sail of the line ready in a month; and it deserves attention, that for some weeks past they have been very busy in the dock-yards, upon large ships, instead of frigates, which fully employed them before.

Lord Sandwich pretends in common conversation, that the French preparations are mere French gasconades, for that they could not have ten sail of the line in complete order at sea, in six months; instead of between 20 and 30, which French accounts talk of being ready at present. If he builds his own conduct on these advices, he may find himself as much deceived as when he assured the house of lords the Americans were all cowards.

We hear that a subscription is just set on foot by the patriotic party, to purchase the remainder of the scolding in Westminster-hall, for the use of the ministry.

Several letters have been received by the merchants of Corke, from gentlemen of the army, dated at Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, May 16, whereby it appears, that all the fleet, except six transports, which put back to England, were arrived there, but that an epidemical disorder raged on board the Harcourt and carried off numbers, and those who recovered were almost unfit for service, which induced the general to remove them into the Anne and Isabella and Earl of Oxford transports. All the regiments were encamped a mile from Cape-Fear, except the 46th, which suffered by sickness. Major Prescott with about 160 light infantry marched to a town called Brunswick, and took possession of it. It was expected the army would soon undertake an enterprise of importance, and that the Americans, though very numerous in the country, would not have the spirit to stand one brush, when general Clinton began his march at the head of 4000 British troops.

Yesterday morning the Mercury, Spencer, from Rhode-Island, an American prize, arrived in the river; the people are ordered to be taken out, and put on board a man of war.

In order to assist the recruiting service, which goes on very slowly, considering the demand for men, new privileges will be offered to those that shall enlist; among the rest, that at the end of the present dispute they shall be toll free in every city and market town in England.

The French court has ordered an exact review to be made of all the harbours, &c. in the kingdom, and also directed an exact account of their naval strength to be sent in with all possible expedition.

Several invalids are come home in the Ranger sloop from Charlestown, and a transport was then fitting up to bring to England those who were disabled in the action at that place.

Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock, came in here the William and Mary, William Phillips, master, from Madeira, with wine, she was chased all the morning, and the night before, by two American privateers, one mounting 12, the other 24 guns. When the alarm was given, all the inhabitants of Penzance, Moulhoze, &c. and all the adjacent parts bounding on the lands end, went to see those daring fellows with glasses. They were so near, that we could plainly see the men and guns; they steered towards the Scilly islands.

Friday last four ships were taking up into government service, and ordered to be fitted out immediately as privateers, to sail by the 4th of September at farthest.

We hear by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the spring; every preparation is making for that purpose, and hat expresses are daily dispatching to the general officers for completing their regiments.

The cruelty of the ministry, to the character of gen. Clinton is beyond conception. There is a deliberate wickedness in committing an officer's reputation to the butchering hand of a d—, a k—, or a f—. Does not his letter say, from which that gaudied trap in the gazette is taken, that he offered Sir Peter Parker two regiments, to be landed if their batteries were silenced; and did not Sir Peter Parker decline the offer, saying he had three hundred marines with whom he would make the attempt, if he saw, or thought it would be proper? And does not gen. Clinton say further, that the water between him and Sullivan's island, was commanded by a four gun battery of the provincials; that he had only one flat bottomed boat; that the men he carried must have been cut to pieces before they could have been reinforced; that if the men had been embarked at another place to avoid this battery, they must have been up to their necks in water, after they had left the boat, going through a creek which was entirely commanded by the provincial musketry? And does he not say, that he desired to be landed upon the